CLOSED SHELF

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The People's Korea

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World Conf. on Korea's Reunification Held in Brussels

The World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was held in the Belgian capital of Brussels on Feb. 21 and 22 amid the rising global demand for the GI pullout from south Korea, according to a report from Brussels.

The two-day conference was attended by delegates from more than 50 countries including a DPRK-delegation beaded by Kim Sok Gi, Chairman of the Education Committee of the Administration Council. They were from several European countries, the United States, Canada, Japan and a number of Arab, African and South American countries.

The world conference was convened to organize an international joint movement for the earliest independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

In the first day session, Japanese representative Ichikawa Makoto, former Chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, made a keynote report. Following him, French, Italian and American representatives addressed the conference. They spoke on the U.S. troop withdrawal from south Korea, the violation of human rights in south Korea and the historical origin of Korea's division, respectively.

During the two-day session, the conference heard reports on the Korean situation by politicians or political specialists from various countries.

The final resolution unanimously adopted on Feb. 22 by the conference called for the pullout of all American troops from south Korea and the conclusion of a peace agreement between Pyongyang and Washington, which was proposed by the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

The resolution also accused the United States, Japan and south Korea of seeking to perpetuate the division of Korea and criticized Japan's Korea policy as designed to justify its neo-colonial practices in south Korea.

When the resolution was approved, all the delegates stood and cheered.

Attending the conference from Japan were six delegates including Ichikawa Makoto; Socialist member of the House of Councillors Den Hideo, Director of the International Department of the Socialist Party; and Communist member of the Upper House Tachiki Hiroshi, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

新植民地主義支配をめざす
第2の満鉄

Japanese demonstrators protesting against the south Korea-Japan parliamentarians meeting held in Tokyo on Feb. 16

Japanese Emergency Meet Urges GI Pullout From S. Korea

"An emergency meeting of representatives of personages of various strata to thoroughly probe into the corrupt relations of adhesion between Japan and south Korea, oppose the U.S.-Japan-south Korea military and economic coordination and support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea" was held at the Second Dietmen's Hall of the House of Representatives in Tokyo on February 16 with large attendance.

The meeting was convened on the motion of Narita Tomomi, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party; Miyamoto Kenji, Chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party; Makieda Motofumi, Chairman of the General Council of Japan Trade Unions (Sohyo); Ichikawa Makoto, representative member of the Japan committee for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and member of the preparatory committee of the World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; and Aochi Shin, representative of the "Japan liaison council for solidarity with the south Korean people."

Present there were representatives of 78 organisations, more than 200 in all.

Speaking on behalf of the promotors, Ichikawa Makoto called upon the Japanese people to pool strength to conduct a vigorous mass movement for opposing the Japan-south Korea adhesion, strongly demanding the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and Japan and supporting the south Korean people's struggle for democracy and the struggle of the Korean people for the country's reunification.

Narita Tomomi said: I will resolutely fight against the reactionary Fukuda government backing the fascist Pak Jung Hi puppet regime and make every efforts to see the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and the reunification of Korea.

Miyamoto Kenji denounced the Fukuda government of the Liberal Democratic Party for opposing the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and demanded the immediate withdrawal from south Korea of the U.S. troops.

The meeting adopted action slogans which read:

1. Thoroughly probe into the corrupt relations of adhesion between Japan and south Korea and don't tolerate the acts of the Fukuda cabinet and the Liberal Democratic Party to cover it up.

2. Don't tolerate the behind-the-scene activities of the south Korean lackeys with the "Japan-south Korea parliamentarians league" as a centre.

3. We oppose the U.S.-Japan-south Korea military and economic coordination.

4. We oppose the ratification of the "Japan-south Korea agreement on the continental shelf."

5. We denounce the Pak "regime's" suppression of freedom and democracy and demand the immediate release of Kim Dae Jung and other political prisoners.

6. The Fukuda cabinet and the financial circles must stop their "aid" to the Pak "regime" and radically alter the policy toward south Korea.

7. The United States must ship its troops out of south Korea and withdraw its troops from Japan and the rest of Asia.

8. Let us support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and strengthen friendship and solidarity with the Korean people.

An appeal and a letter of request to the Japanese government were adopted at the meeting.

The appeal said:

We, transcending the differences of political parties, groupings, ideas and creeds, oppose the U.S.-Japan-south Korea military coordination and strongly demand a thorough probe into the corrupt Japan-south Korea relations and a radical switchover in the policy toward Korea.

We, at the same time, demand the U.S. government withdraw the U.S. troops present in south Korea and ship the U.S. forces out of Japan and the rest of Asia.

Referring to the four-point national salvation proposal advanced by the recent joint meeting of political parties and public organisations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the appeal stressed:

We call upon the people to condemn the suppression by the Pak "regime," support the struggle of the south Korean people for freedom and democracy and the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and wage a more powerful movement to have our common demands met.

An emergency meeting was held on Feb. 16 in Tokyo, to oppose the aggressive south Korea-U.S.-Japan tripartite alliance.

Dietmen's League for DPRK-Japan Friendship Meets

An executive meeting of the suprapartisan Japanese Dietmen League for Promoting Japan-Korea Friendship was held on Feb. 18 in the Second Dietmen's Hall of the House of Representatives in Tokyo at the request of Chairman Kuno Chuji, Liberal-Democratic member of the House of Representatives who recently returned home from his visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Present there were 15 representatives from the Socialist, Communist, Clean-Government, Democratic-Socialist and Liberal-Democratic parties and the New Liberal Club and the Niin Club.

Since its inauguration, the suprapartisan league has devoted itself to normalizing diplomatic relations between Japan and the DPRK and changing Japan's approach to the Korean question, which supports Pak Jung Hi's authoritarian regime.

That day the executive meeting agreed to send a suprapartisan Dietmen's delegation to the DPRK in May and invite a DPRK parliamentarian delegation in March to negotiate with it on amending the private-level Japan-DPRK trade agreement, the term of validity of which expired in December last year. The decision adopted by the meeting will be submitted for approval to its general meeting scheduled for March. Also discussed at the meeting was the possibility of concluding a private-level bilateral fishery agreement with the DPRK.

New executives were elected at the meeting. Kuno Chuji was reelected chairman and Socialist Antaku Tsunehiko was also reelcted secretary general. Elected as vice-chairmen were Socialist Yoneda Togo, Communist Kasuga Shoichi, Komeito (Clean-Government Party) Dietman Okimoto Yasuyuki, Democratic-Socialist Uketa Shinkichi, Liberal-Democrat Shionoya Kazuo and New Liberal Club Dietman Yamaguchi Toshio.

The membership of the league is expected eventually to increase to more than 300 from the present 250. Applying for membership are many Dietmen including independent conservative Lower House member Utsunomiya Tokuma, who left the ruling LDP in protest against the former Miki government's indecisive attitude toward the Lockheed scandal.

The former Liberal-Democrat is one of the organizers for the coming U.S.-Japan forum on Korea scheduled for autumn in Tokyo or Washington.

President KIM IL SUNG Sends Message

PYONGYANG, February 21 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to the World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

The message of greetings reads:

In the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and in my own, I extend warm congratulations to the "World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea" and all the delegates to the conference.

Today when the history of our homogeneous Korean nation has recorded 32 years of division, not reunification and peace but the danger of the permanent split of the nation and nuclear war is still growing further in our country owing to the "two Koreas" policy and new war provocation manoeuvres of the domestic and foreign splittists.

To reunify the divided country is not only the long-cherished greatest national desire of the Korean people but also the pressing question for a durable peace in Asia and the world.

With a view to guaranteeing peace in Korea and accelerating the reunification of the country, the nuclear weapons must be shipped out of south Korea immediately and the United States army be unconditionally withdrawn; the fascist terrorist ruling system of south Korea, the source of a discord within the nation, must be liquidated and an atmosphere of great national unity be created.

Your conference which has been convened as a reflection of the lofty desire and aspiration of the world progressive peoples desirous of peace in Korea and her reunification will constitute a great support and encouragement of the just cause of our people for the reunification of the country and a telling blow to the imperialists and their stooges engrossed in division and war.

Convinced that your conference will mark an epochal turning-point in further expanding and developing the international solidarity movement in support of the Korean people's cause of national reunification, I wish your conference great success in its work.

4-Point Proposal Receives World Attention

A number of messages of solidarity supporting the four-point new national salvation proposal put forward by the Jan. 25 Pyongyang joint meeting of political parties and public organizations have come to President Kim Il Sung, the Workers' Party of Korea, the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and other public organizations from various countries, according to recent KCNA reports from Pyongyang.

President Kim Il Sung received: a letter from Khamal Joumblath, Chairman of the Lebanese Socialist Progressive Party; a message of solidarity from Andress Pascal Allende, General Secretary of the Chilean Left-Wing Revolutionary Movement; and other foreign government or party leaders.

The Central Committee of the WPK also received: a message of solidarity from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam; a message of solidarity from the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin; a letter from the Central Committee of the Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party; and a letter from the Central Committee of the Socialist Left Party of Norway.

A message of solidarity supporting the new national salvation proposal came to the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland from the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference on Feb. 10.

The message said in part:

The four-point national salvation proposal embodies the three principles and five-point policy for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland put forth by Comrade President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, and reflects the pressing desire of the entire Korean people, and is of great significance for preventing the perpetual division of Korea, eradicating the danger of war and realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Chinese people express resolute support for it.

The U.S. military presence in south Korea is the biggest obstacle to the realization of the reunification of Korea and the main cause of the tension in Korea.

The Chinese people have all along held that Korea belongs to the Korean people, the question of Korean reunification must be solved by the Korean people themselves and no foreign force has the right to interfere with the internal affairs of Korea.

The Chinese people resolutely advocate and strongly demand that the United States must abide by the resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly, dismantle the "UN Command," withdraw all its troops and armament including nuclear arms from south Korea and immediately put an end to its forcible occupation of and interference in Korea.

The Chinese people have always showed deep concern for and rendered active support to the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

Brzezinski:

GI Pullout Seen Within 3 or 4 Yrs.

U.S. presidential national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski told Congressional leaders that American troops' withdrawal from south Korea would be completed within three or four years.

This story was printed on Feb. 23 by the Japanese daily Yomiuri Shimbun, by-lined by its Washington correspondent.

The deadline was reportedly given in a conversation between Brzezinski and House majority leader James Wright which took place right before the Jan. 20 presidential inauguration.

The State Department sources, according to the Japanese daily, said the Carter administration regarded the continued American military presence in south Korea as unnecessary and there was no division of opinion on this point in the administration including the Pentagon.

Over KCIA Payoffs

Grand Jury to Indict Congressmen

Reportedly, the federal grand jury in Washington is indicting some incumbent and former Congressmen suspected of having received bribes from the Washington-based south Korean businessman, Pak Tong Son and the KCIA.

This was revealed by Attorney General Griffin Bell in his talk with President Jimmy Carter held on Feb. 9.

According to a statement made on Feb. 16 by White House press secretary Jody Powell, Carter asked the attorney general to speed up the Justice Department's investigation into the alleged influence-peddling by south Korea in the United States. The president included the issue among a number of investigations on which he wanted quick action. Carter asked for indictments where there was sufficient evidence to justify them.

Senate minority leader Howard Baker (R-Tenn.) indicated as many as 50 congressmen might be implicated by the investigation.

Meanwhile, two south Korean businessmen were reportedly ordered by the Securities and Exchange Commission on Feb. 16 to answer questions about the alleged bribes to U.S. military and political figures aimed at promoting the sale of military equipment to Seoul. They were Ryu Jong Ho and a naturalized American Howard P. Lee, employees of the Korean Research Institute.

SEC attorney Richard Routman said the commission believed the U.S.-based research institute was organized to promote the sale of the products of C-Systems, a Dallas-based firm, which makes radio and surveillance equipment for the military.

Syngman Rhee On CIA Payroll

The Washington Post on Feb. 18 topped its front page with a report confirming old rumours that the late Syngman Rhee, former south Korean "president," who was toppled by the April 19, 1960 popular uprising, had for years been on the payroll of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

According to the Post, 17 leaders of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe had been on the CIA payroll.

In this connection, the Washington Stars, Feb. 20, reported that CIA officials confirmed the payroll, saying there was nothing new.

Syngman Rhee was in exile in the United States during the period under the Japanese imperialist colonial rule over Korea. Right after the liberation, Aug. 15, 1945, he returned home, accompanied by the U.S. occupation army. Thereafter, Rhee faithfully carried into practice the U.S. Military Government policy, with the result that he assumed the puppet presidency of the so-called "Republic of Korea" with the backing of the Military Government. The "ROK" was cooked up as a result of the illegal May 10, 1948 separate election held in the southern part alone at the American instigation.

It is no secret that Syngman Rhee maintained a special connection with the CIA. Its payoff to the puppet dates back to the preliberation days. Replacing Rhee, the more paranoiac dictator Pak Jung Hi took power in the May 16, 1961 military coup wirepulled by the CIA.

Rodong Sinmun Supports Cambodia against Thai Provocation

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) Feb. 17 runs a commentary supporting the recent memorandum of the Foreign Ministry of Democratic Cambodia denouncing Thai provocations in the frontier area.

The commentary brands the Thai provocations as an encroachment upon the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Cambodian people, a challenge to them and an act going against the desire of the world peace-loving people who treasure the independence of the country and friendly relations among nations.

Democratic Cambodia has since its founding invariably pursued the policy of maintaining close relations with all the neighbouring countries and all other countries of the world on the principles of independence, sovereignty and the mutual respect of territorial integrity, it says and continues:

The efforts made by Democratic Cambodia to have good relations with Thailand not only accord with the interests of the peoples of Cambodia and Thailand but also are conducive to preserving peace and security in Southeast Asia. Accordingly, this enjoys the sympathy and support of the Asian people and the world peace-loving people.

The relations between Cambodia and Thailand which began improving have been affected by the Thai provocations in the frontier area. This runs counter to the desire of the peoples of the two countries and the world people.

The commentary further says:

The Thai provocations against Democratic Cambodia in the frontier area keyed up tension and complicated the Cambodia-Thailand relations disturbing peace in Southeast Asia. This only benefits the imperialists who pursue an aggressive design on this region.

Thailand had better stop provocations against Democratic Cambodia in the frontier area and strive to establish good neighbour relations with Cambodia, her neighbour, as desired by the Thai people.

Acts contradictory to the desire of the people will bring nothing good.

Choe So Myon as KCIA's Field Agent

The Japanese major daily Yomiuri Shimbun, Feb. 20, disclosed KCIA's attempt to buy influence in American cultural and academic circles via Tokyo.

According to the paper, a selfstyled resident south Korean scholar Choe So Myon, believed to be KCIA's field operative, is said to have assumed responsibility for creating an atmosphere favourable for the Pak Jung Hi "regime" of south Korea in the cultural and academic circles of the United States, including universities and research institutes.

Disguising himself as director of the Tokyo-based "Institute for Korean Studies," he newly cooked up an international body for Korean studies, the secretariat of which is located here. The bogus organization named "the International Council of Korean Studies Institutes" was allegedly set up by some Korea watchers who participated in the 29th symposium of the Society for Oriental Studies held in Paris in July, 1973. Then, its inaugural meeting was said to have been held in a Chinese restaurant in the French capital with the attendance of some specialists. And regional representatives of Asia, Europe and the U.S. were elected there, including Choe So Myon.

Nonetheless, Rose Murphey, professor of Michigan University and president of the Association of Asian Studies, a pan-American Asia watchers' organization, branding the international council as a bogus body, told the Japanese daily that it had been preoccupied only with editing a number of booklets and pamphlets praising the Pak "regime" and mailing them to the U.S. It even offered American scholars to pay their expenses for their trip to participate in the Korean studies symposium and their lodging expenses.

A letter addressed to an American scholar indicated that those wishing to stay in Japan on their way to Seoul or on their way home from south Korea would be guided throughout this country by staff members of the "Joint Research Institute of International Relations," whose director is Kanayama Masahide, former Japanese ambassador to south Korea, Choe's close associate.

The Yomiuri Shimbun gave the reason why a KCIA base for its influence-buying operations in American cultural circles is located in the Japanese capital of Tokyo: firstly, if it is located in Seoul, it must be easily known to be a KCIA agency; and secondly, information on Korea can best be obtained in Japan.

The question is who the Korean called Choe So Myon is. Actually, the name is a pseudonym. His real name is Choe Jung Ha.

Surprising enough, he is no doubt the mastermind of the Dec. 2, 1947 assassination of Chang Dok Su, the then political affairs bureau chief of the opposition Korean Democratic Party, which later merged with the Communist Party into the south Korean Workers' Party. Arrested by the U.S. Military Government authorities, the assassin was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment. During his service in the Taegu prison, the Korean War broke out. Thus, availing himself of the chaos that followed, he fled from the prison.

The rightist terrorist all of sudden flew to Japan aboard a U.S. military aircraft in 1957.

Thus, he surfaced again here in Japan. Particularly, Choe So Myon worked hard behind the scene for the conclusion of the 1965 "south Korea-Japan treaty", traveling between Seoul and Tokyo. In 1970 he set up the "Institute for Korean Studies." Later, together with his Japanese associate Kanayama, he established the "Joint Research Institute of International Relations." So far, the former terrorist has simultaneously served as a field agent in KCIA's influence-peddling in Japanese cultural circles.

Among other things, he was deeply involved in the 1973 KCIA kidnapping of Kim Dae Jung. When the south Korean opposition leader engaged in anti-Pak campaigns in the U.S., the KCIA operative flew there and closely watched him. On Kim's second visit to Japan in July, 1973, Choe returned here after him. Then he requested Kanayama to follow the former opposition presidential candidate and watch him.

Kim Dae Jung was abducted by KCIA agents in August that year from a Tokyo hotel. Choe's identity as a KCIA field agent was already made clear at a U.S. House hearing in June, 1976.

Movement for Three Revolutions

The movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions, a mass movement of a new, higher form whose fighting goal is to dye the whole society in the Juche idea, is being powerfully unfolded in our country under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, to successfully attain the tasks of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

The great leader defined the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, as the central task of the continued revolution to be carried out after the establishment of the socialist system, initiated the Chollima Movement to dynamically push ahead with the three revolutions and personally proposed the original three-revolution team movement. This marked a great turn in our revolution and construction.

The great leader, deeply grasping with his wisdom and scientific penetration the new demand for accelerating more powerfully the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions through a nationwide movement, put forward the wise policy of vigorously unfolding the movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions, the deepening and development of the Chollima Workteam Movement onto a new, higher stage, as a whole-Party and all-people movement.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Basing ourselves on the achievements already made in the three revolutions, we should further deepen and develop the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, and actively enlist the inexhaustible energy and creative ingenuity of the masses to bring about a new upswing in all domains of revolution and construction."

In active response to the call of the great leader and the militant appeal of the Party, the workers of the Komdok Mine and the farmers of the Chongsan Cooperative Farm raised high the first torch of the movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions under the revolutionary slogans "Let us meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technique and culture!" and "Let us produce, study and live just as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did!" and appealed to the entire working people throughout the country to join this movement.

Their appeal found an enthusiastic response in all domains and units such as industry, agriculture, science, education, culture, arts and public health. Among them are the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex, the Pyongyang Textile Mills, the Taean Electrical Machine Plant, the Rihyon Cooperative Farm and the Oguk Cooperative Farm. Since then a big stride forward has been made in the movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions.

The education in the monolithic ideology, education in the revolutionary traditions, class education, education in socialist patriotism and moral education are vigorously conducted among our working people in various forms and ways.

All the peolpe are hastening the revolutionisation and working-classization of all members of society by further deepening the ideological revolution in conformity with the demand of the cause of dyeing the whole of society in the Juche idea. In this way they are firmly establishing the world outlook of Juche and thoroughly preparing themselves as ardent revolutionary fighters to be intensely loyal to the great leader and fight with all devotion for the Party and the revolution, the fatherland and the people, resolutely maintaining the class stand whenever and wherever.

A great upsurge has been effected in the carrying out of the three major tasks of the technical revolution and in production and construction in all domains of the national economy through a high-pitched mass drive for technical innovation.

Mechanisation, semi-automation and automation are being actively introduced in the industrial domain, the technical processes markedly improved and production highly modernised. Particularly, large, modern and high-speed equipment has been applied and transport work diversified in the mining industries where work is arduous.

Industrial T.V. and automation of production processes by remote control have been introduced in the sorting grounds, revolving furnaces for granulated iron, ball ore furnaces, blasting furnaces, open hearths and electric furnaces of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works and other iron and steel works to free the workers from toilsome work. Harmful and heat-affected labour has been eliminated in the main at the chemical factories and building materials factories.

Korean agriculture is marked by the extensive introduction of modern farming machines.

The agricultural working people are successfully industrializing and modernizing agriculture by further speeding up chemicalisation and comprehensive mechanisation, while consolidating the successes attained in completing irrigation and electrification.

A great advance has been made also in the cultural revolution whose most important task is the intellectualization of all members of society.

The most superior 11-year compulsory education has been fully enforced, one million intellectuals have been trained, science and technology are making rapid development and revolutionary arts are in full bloom. The proportion of engineers, technicians and specialists has grown markedly in the industrial establishments. As a result, our society is becoming commensurate with a completely triumphant socialist society in cultural aspect.

A great advance has been made in the revolution and construction through the powerful movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions.

Last year the Korean working class won the historic victory of completely fulfilling the Six-Year Plan, the grand program advanced by the Fifth Congress of the Party, as a whole. The cooperative peasants captured the height of more than eight million tons of grain by reaping a bumper harvest richest ever known in our history, overcoming the severe influence of the cold front.

Thus, the economic power of our country has been further augmented, our revolutionary base consolidated all the more and our people captured one more high eminence.

The entire working people of our country holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in high esteem with loyalty and guided by the glorious Party, are powerfully waging the movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions under the uplifted banner of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, to bring earlier the day of the complete victory of socialism and national reunification and further accelerate the cause of dyeing the whole society in the Juche idea. (KCNA)

The nerve centre of an iron mill

Many Workers Become Engineers

The technical level of our workers is on a steady upgrade in the fierce flames of the movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions raging in our country.

The number of the engineers and assistant engineers is constantly increasing at our industrial establishments in the fruitful struggle for carrying through the teaching of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on intellectualizing all the members of society.

One of every three employees at the Mangyongdae Machine Tool Plant is an engineer or an assistant engineer.

All the workers of the plant have set it as one of their commitments in the movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions to become engineers or assistant engineers in the near future.

Its workers who have not gone through the course of a higher technical special school or a college are enrolled in the correspondence courses of the Kim Chaek Polytechnic Institute, engineering and other technical colleges and higher mechanical special schools in a planned way.

Last year, for example, more than 40 workers of the plant graduated from colleges to become engineers.

A half or more than a half of the workers of many workteams of the plant are engineers or assistant engineers.

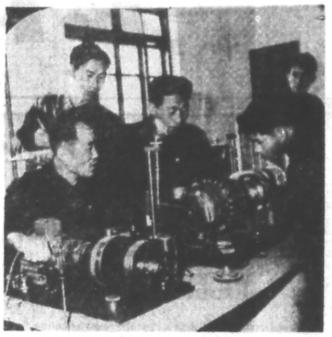
Many workteams are called student workteams or workteams of engineers and assistant engineers.

The steady elevation of the technical level of the workers and growth of the engineers and assistant engineers in number bring about new innovations in the management of the plant and in its production.

Last year alone, over 270 technical proposals were applied to production. Notable among them is a new casting method invented by a metallurgical worker-engineer, which has helped raise work efficiency above 10 times, while saving much labour.

With its dependable technical collective, the plan can solve any complex technical problems.

The number of the technicians is also steadily increasing at the Pyongyang Steam-Power Plant. Eighty per cent of the workers of its power shop and automation shop are engineers or assistant engineers.



Working people learning advanced scientific technical knowhow in a factory university

Hundreds of its workers are studying at the factory college, higher technical special schools or correspondence courses of various colleges, without leaving their job, to become engineers or assistant engineers.

The workers of the Unhung Mine are also striving hard to acquire modern technology.

The mine has a large number of miner-students, miner-engineers and miner-assistant engineers.

All the workers of the mine are studying hard to reach the goal of acquiring the general knowledge of the senior middle school graduate and more than one kind of modern technique in two or three years to come.

Today a large army of technicians and specialists one million strong has taken shape in our country thanks to the establishment of the higher educational system under which one studies while on the job along with the regular higher educational system in accordance with the fatherly leader's original policy of training native cadres.

Our people are now confidently advancing toward the high goal of the intellectualisation of all the members of society indicated by the great leader. (KCNA)

Drive for Maximum Railway Transport

The transport workers of the locomotive corps under the Ministry of Railways of our country are carrying over 20,000 tons of freight outside their daily plans by vigorously making a revolution in the transport.

The locomotive corps under the Pyongyang Railway Administration are reporting signal successes in transportation through the powerful movement for winning the red flag of the the three revolutions.

In the recent one month, the transport workers of the West Pyongyang Locomotive Corps raised the operation rate of locomotives by 10 per cent as compared with that at the end of last year and transported over 285,000 tons of freight outside their plan.

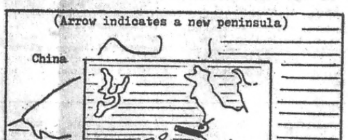
The Pyongyang Locomotive Corps carried over 360,000 tons of freight outside its monthly plan. A vigorous drive for non-breakdown operation and increased freight transportation is also afoot at the Kaechon Railway Administration.

The workers under the administration have recently transported over 105,000 tons of coal, iron ore, building materials and materials for farming outside their plan.

The Hamhung Railway Administration has striven hard to cut down the turnround time of freight wagons by minutely organizing the transport. As a result, its daily commitment for freight transport is being fulfilled at 138 per cent as compared with that in January. (KCNA)

New Peninsula Appears on West Sea

The large-size long distance belt conveyer laid in Unryul, South Hwanghae Province.



Two big dikes have been built to an islet 4.6 kilometres off the west coast to form a new peninsula.

This peninsula has been formed by the large-size long distance belt conveyer laid in Unryul, South Hwanghae Province, a few years ago.

This giant transport line stretching from the earth-scraping ground of the Youth Mining District of the Unryul Mine, which broke new ground of technology in belt conveyer transport, has the capacity of carrying 50,000 tons of earth a day, rotating 2.5 metres per second. This transport line carried earth to the sea, laying big dikes, and turned Nunggum Islet off the coast into a peninsula.

By this belt conveyer the supply of iron ore to the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works from the Unryul Mine has been accelerated and great nature-remaking projects for tideland reclamation are being carried out.

Creditably translating into practice the vast programme of grand socialist construction unrolled by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party worked out a far-reaching and bold plan to lay a large-size long distance belt conveyer transport line there and wisely led its first stage project, thus making a grand creation in a short span of time.

This transport line is now pouring into the sea as much earth as can be carried by hundreds of heavy duty lorries every hour.

The dikes to Nunggum Islet will stretch out to Kom Islet, Chongryang-do Islet and Wolsa Peninsula of Kwail county to obtain thousands of hectares of land from the sea. (KCNA)

Visitor's Comments on Socialist Korea

Country of No Anxiety for Living

By Kuno Chuji, Member of Liberal-Democratic Party of Japan

Kuno Chuji, Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party member, visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from January 21 to 28.

He made a tour of various parts of the DPRK and had talks with government officials as well as President Kim Il Sung. It was his second visit since he made the first visit five years ago.

A reporter of The People's Korea called on him the other day to interview him.

He said at the interview: President Kim Il Sung looked very young and healthy and he considered U.S. President Jimmy Carter's campaign promise to withdraw the U.S. forces from south Korea to be a good thing.

He also said that Pyongyang had so much changed as a result of vigorous construction and that the citizens looked very happy.

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Q: What was your purpose in visiting the DPRK this time?

A: The term of the five-year non-government trade agreement, or an agreement for trade promotion, which was concluded in January, 1971 to promote economic exchange between Japan and the DPRK, expired last December.

While in Korea I expressed my desire to have a meeting on a new trade agreement in Tokyo from the standpoint of reciprocity. Of course, this is my personal idea. I am now making preparations for it, consulting with the Japan-DPRK Parliamentarians Union and also with persons concerned with Japan-DPRK trade.

We discussed a non-government fishery agreement, which will be a step to safe fishery operation. So far as this is concerned, I got the impression from the opinions expressed and explanation made by the DPRK side about the past circumstances that the DPRK had been considering this problem from a friendly stand.

It was my purpose to solve a series of problems lying between Japan and Korea as early as possible and, by so doing, promote friendly relationships between the two countries.

Q: I hear that you met President Kim Il Sung for the first time in five years...

A: I had a talk with President Kim Il Sung at a reception house on the banks of the Taedong-gang River for about one hour from 6 o'clock on January 27, 1977.

It was the second meeting with him since the first I had when I visited the country in January 1972.

I was greatly moved when I heard him say "I'm glad to see you, Mr. Kuno" and when he grasped my hands with his warm hands.

"Our repected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung" is the word which the Korean men and women, young and old, utter in school, and at meetings and the like.

I got the impression that he is a distinguished leader who is truly respected and loved by the Korean people. But in his talk, he spoke with emotion and his eyes brightened when it came to the question of Korea's independent and peaceful reunification and I felt that he would not surrender any part of his principles on the nation's unification.

In reply to my questions, he said, "We should realize great national unity, transcending the difference in ideas, ideologies and systems. We do neither oppose the social systems of south Korea nor impose our social system on the south Koreans. And it is very important for the entire Korean people to be united in order to accomplish the fatherland's reunification.

I was so much impressed by his attitude to the unification issue.

He also touched on his country's relationship with the U.S.

He said that the problem of Korea-America relationship would not be solved so long as the U.S. persisted in the principle of two Koreas in its policy toward the DPRK and that no end could be put to the issue so long as the U.S. forces were stationed in south Korea.

Answering my question on the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea, President Kim Il Sung said, "I think Carter's pledge to withdraw U.S. troops and nuclear arms from south Korea is favourable. His promise reflects the public opinion of the United States. We will wait and see how this pledge will be realized. We have already proposed to the U.S. that the Korean Armistice Agreement should be replaced by a peace agreement. We have tried to have a dialogue with them, and will do so in future. We calmly watch the attitude of the Carter administration to our proposal.

The President told me in detail about the Panmunjom incident.

After the interview, the President saw me off to the front door and said with a smile, "Next time, please come with your wife and grandchildren. We are looking forward to your next visit."

The strong impression of him at that time still remains in my mind.

Q: What is your impression of the DPRK?

A: Some people say I was "brainwashed." But I hope they will see the pictures and films I took during my visit.

Though it was 15 degrees below zero and very cold in the DPRK, women wore skirts. Threre were many who wore woollen stockings, leather boots and colorful overcoats such as red and blue ones. I had an impression that colorful dresses were fashionable among women there.

I often went to shopping centers. Food stuff and clothes were rich in variety and dwelling houses were well-equipped. People seemed to have no anxiety about living. I felt food, clothing and housing were well supplied in the DPRK.

Streets looked completely changed compared with five years ago.

Big streets, more than 70 meters wide, such as Pipa Street and Rakwon Street were constructed in Pyongyang City. Many high-storeyed apartment complexes were towering against the sky.

Apartments with 3 or 4 rooms, a living room and a dining room with kitchen were large in number. Each house was equipped with a TV set and a refrigerator. Particularly for the aged there was a *ondol* room (heated by steam-pipes laid under the floor). This is the President's idea and I was moved by his deep care for the people.

The house rents and lighting and fuel expenses are almost free. Houses are assigned in accordance with the size of families, not with their income.

I visited many countries in the world. I think there is no other country, either socialist or capitalist, that follows such a housing policy.

Because of the difference of social systems, we cannot apply this policy to Japan as it is, but we should incorporate this system in ours in some way or another.

In the city there were the People's Palace of Culture, a gymnasium with 20,000 seats, the Mansudae Art Theatre and large-size thermal power stations, which were not there 5 years ago.

Q: What do you think about the DPRK-Japan relationship?

A: Historically speaking, Korea has had close relations with Japan since ancient times. It can be said that Japanese culture bloomed under the influence of Korean culture.

At present, however, relationships between the DPRK and Japan are not good. There is only flicker ing trade between the two countries.

To break this deadlocked state, first of all, we should deepen exchange in many fields and mutual understanding and develop our ties with the DPRK.

We must know the truth and overcome demagoguries. In this sense my visit to the DPRK was very meaningful and I hope that many people will visit the DPRK and deepen friendship with it.

A part of a food shop

Dirty Seoul-Tokyo Corruption Disclosed

Mun Son Myong "KCIA" Agent

Ishibashi Masashi, Secretary General of the Japan Socialist Party, exposed that Fukuda attended a "dinner of hope's day" arranged by Mun Son Myong at the Imperial Hotel on May 7, 1974 when he was serving as Financial Minister under the Tanaka Cabinet, and said in his greetings that the Asian people should have a great leader like Mun Son Myong. He and Mun embraced each other after his speech.

In reply to Ishibashi's speech, Prime Minister Fukuda said that he attended Mun Son Myong's meeting as he was called a great Christian. He said: Mun Son Myong is the founder of a new-born religion based on Christianity: Christianity is essentially based on the spirit of human love: therefore, Mun Son Myong's idea is shared by Fukuda who places solidarity and cooperation above everything.

Mun Son Myong, a "KCIA" agent, was imprisoned in the DPRK for assaulting women, and fled south during the Korean War, and founded the "Unification Church" in 1954.

He wrote in his "Divine Principle" that Christ failed in the "fight against communism."

He once said to his disciples, "I will conquer and subjugate the world.... I am your brain."

It is clear from this that Mun is not a religionist but an anti-communist and fanatic agitator calling himself a "Messiah."

Therefore, Mun has faithfully served Pak Jung Hi in his "anti-communist" and "anti-DPRK" campaigns.

Taking over power by a military coup on May 16, 1961, Pak Jung Hi actively supported and encouraged Mun's "church" in a bid to utilize its anti-communist doctrine for his own purpose.

Under the patronage of the military junta, converts increased from 10,000 in 1960 to 304,000 in 1968. Administrative organs are freely available for its propaganda work.

Mun founded the south Korean headquarters of the "International Anti-Communist League" in 1968. At the same time, the Japan headquarters was founded. Coinciding with these, the" south Korea-Japan conference against communism" was held in Seoul in 1970, with a view to rallying around Mun's "church" the anti-communist forces in Asia including Japan.

"Unification Church" And Fukuda Gov't

Mun Son Myong and his aide Pak Bo Hi urged the Japanese headquarters of the "Unification Church" to forge public support for the Pak Jung Hi junta in Japan in collusion with the pro-"ROK" lobbyists. They are under fire from people the world over for their payoff operations aimed at U.S. Congressmen. Kuboki stands out, taking an active part in their manoeuvrings as chief of the Japanese headquarters of the "International Anti-Communist League."

The "International Anti-Communist League" is equated with the "Unification Church" with Mun Son Myong as its "Messiah."

It was exposed of late in the U.S. Congress that the "church" offered woman believers to U.S. Congressmen under the direction of the "KCIA."

The "International Anti-Communist League" has been enjoying the active support of Japan's successive prime ministers and Cabinet members, pro-"ROK" Dietmen and anti-communist members of the opposition Democratic Socialist Party, since it was founded in this country in 1968 with the backing of Kishi Nobusuke, former prime minister, and Sasagawa Ryoichi, an ultra-rightist magnate.

The anti-communist league has connections with Prime Minister Fukuda, eight Cabinet members and five parliamentary vice ministers. The Cabinet members are: Education Minister Kaifu Toshiki, Financial Minister Bo Hideo, Health and Welfare Minister Watanabe Michio, International Trade and Industry Minister Tanaka Tatsuo, Director-General of the Administrative Management Agency Nishimura Eiichi, Director-General of the Science and Technology Agency and Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission Uno Sosuke, Director-General of the Environment Agency Ishihara Shintaro and Chief Cabinet Secretary Sonoda Sunao. The parliamentary vice ministers are Matsunaga Hikaru, Ishii Hajime, Watanuki Tamisuke and Kokuba Kosho.

Uno Sosuke, Kaifu Toshiki and Ishihara Shintaro attended as promoting committee members the "international conference against communism" held in September 1970 in Tokyo.

There were Tanaka Tatsuo, Nishimura Eiichi, Ishihara Shintaro and Sonada Sunao among the guests invited to the ""dinner of hope's day" given by Mun Son Myong on May 7, 1974.

Significantly, among them, Ishihara Shintaro has close relations with the "International Anti-Communist League". He enjoyed all-out support of the league in the 1975 Tokyo Governor election campaign and went the length of attending its lecture meeting on current affairs in May, 1976, with Kuboki.

Kuboki met Pak Jung Hi at Chongwadae (Blue House) in August 1970, before the international conference against communism, and said that he wanted to do everything within his power to carry out to the end the task indicated by Pak Jung Hi.

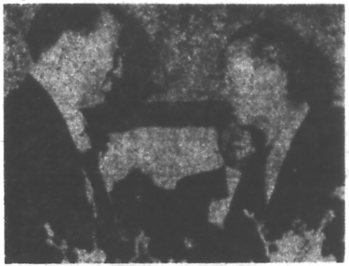
Kuboki leads the "International Anti-Communist League," which is conducting anti-communist propaganda in order to fascistize Japanese society. He urges pro-"ROK" Dietmen to revise the Constitution for the worse. This shows how viciously he maneuvers to consolidate fusion between south Korea and Japan in politics, economy and military affairs.

Special attention should be paid to the fact that the "ROK" lobbyists of the ruling Liberal-Democrat Party and the Democratic Socialist Party give active support to the maneuverings of the "International Anti-Communist League."

War criminals, former soldiers and ultra-rightist pro-"ROK" lobbyists are included in the league's list of advisers made public in November 1969. Among them are members of the Lower House—Ogawa Hanji, Yamamoto Katsuichi, Otsubo Yasuo, Tsuji Kanichi, Kujiraoka Hyosuke, Chiba Saburo—and members of the Upper House—Tamaki Kazuo, Aoki Kazuo, Genda Minoru and Masuhara Keikichi.

Dietman Chiba Saburo had this to say: "Rightists are a very small force except for the 'International Anti-Communist League.' We wish the anti-communist league success in its work and highly praise its work."

The pro-"ROK" hawks hinge great hopes on the anti-communist league, hoping that it will conceal the dirty fusion between Seoul and Tokyo.



Prime Minister Fukuda shakes hands with Mun Son Myong at the "dinner of hope's day" on May 7, 1974, at the Imperial Hotel.

Japan Air Lines and Korean Air Lines

A large bribe was paid in connection with a transaction in "Boeing 727s" between Japan Air Lines (JAL) and Korean Air Lines (KAL) in 1972. A total of 200,000 dollars are reported to have been given in payoffs to "T", an influential LDP Dietman. "T" has close connections with Osano Kenji, a key figure in the Lockheed payoff scandal.

In May, 1972, JAL concluded an agreement with KAL on the leasing of three used "Boeing 727s" to the latter. JAL sold two of them to KAL in July of the same year and the other in November.

Special attention should be paid to a big difference between the estimated selling price and purchase price.

A JAL worker concerned had this to say: "We sold the three used 'Boeing 727s' at a low price to KAL, but the transaction was concluded at a double price under the personal direction of Osano Kenji who exercises a strong influence on the two airlines.

The per plane price of the "Boeing 727s" sold to KAL is said to have been l. 8million dollars. All Nippon Airways, a rival to JAL, sold used "Boeing 727s" to Panama Air Lines at a per plane price of 2.7 million dollars.

JAL said that it had sold the insufficiently-equipped "Boeing 727s" at a low price to KAL in 1972 when the U.S. aircraft company was strongly urging JAL to buy more "Boeing 727s".

JAL also sold "Boeing 727s" at a per plane price of 2.3 million dollars in the same year to "Dan Air," a British airlines.

According to the U.S. airline business magazine "APMAK", the floor price of a used "Boeing 727" was 2.25 million dollars in 1971 and2.5 million dollars in 1972.

Why were the selling prices for KAL lower than those for other air lines? Because the transaction in the used "Boeing 727s" was conducted between JAL and KAL through Osano Kenji who has close connections with the two companies.

Osano knew that KAL didn't have enough funds to pay for the planes. He urged "T", the then boss of Japanese conservative political circles to ask the U.S. Export-Import Bank to extend a loan to him.

"T" received 200,000 dollars from Osano for his successful efforts to draw a loan from the U.S. Export-Import Bank for Osano.

Osano profiteered in connection with the transaction of the used "Boeing 727s" between JAL and KAL and 100,000 dollars to Jo Jung Hun, president of KAL.

The agreement was made between JAL and KAL on May, 1972, two months before the election of the president of the Liberal-Democrat Party." "T" needed large sums of money to secure the presidency.

The dirty fusion between "T" and Osano is such that they help each other to increase their personal riches. Jo Jung Hun calls Osano his benefactor.

There is no doubt that Osano acted as a go-between in the JAL-KAL transaction.

Japanese Recipients of Decorations from Pak Clique

The latest issue of a Japanese-weekly magazine carried an article titled "Why Did 20 Political and Business Leaders Receive Decorations from Pak Jung Hi Junta?" This magazine disclosed the names of 20 pro-Pak Dietmen and monopolists who were decorated by Seoul.

Name	Post
Kishi Nobusuke	Former Prime Minister
Shiina Etsusaburo	Former vice-President of LDP
Funada Naka	Former Speaker of Lower House
Tanaka Tatsuo	International Trade, Industry Minister
Hashimoto Tomisaburo	Former Secretary-General of LDP
Ishii Mitsujiro	Former Speaker of Lower House
Uno Sosuke	Director-General of Science, Technology Agency
Nakagawa Ichiro	Representative
Sato Eisaku	Former Prime Minister
Moriyama Kinji	Former Director-General of Science, Technology Agency
Kodama Yoshio	?
Uemura Kogoro	President of Federation of Economic Organizations
Itano Manabu	President of KDD
Nagano Shigeo	Honorary Board Chairman of Nippon Steel Corp.
Inayama Yoshihiro	Board Chairman of Nippon Steel Corp.
Osano Kenji	Owner of Kokusai Kogyo Company
Oya Shinzo	President of Teijin Limited
Fujino Chujiro	Board Chairman of Mitsubishi Shoji
Akazawa Shoichi	Vice-President of Fujitsu Limited
Makita Hisao	President of Nippon Kokan Kabushiki Kaisha

JAL Involved in S. Koreans' Kidnapping from W. Germany in 1967

Li Jae Hyon, professor at Western Illinois University and former director of the south Korean "information office" in Washington, said that Japan Air Lines seemed to have been involved in the abduction case of 17 south Koreans from West Germany to south Korea 10 years ago under the "understanding" of the "KCIA" or by "instructions" from the Japanese Government.

He told this to Noda Satoshi, a Socialist member of Japan's House of Councillors, who visited Washington from Feb. 12 to Feb. 24 to probe into south Korea's influence-buying activities in U.S. Congress, particular with regard to its relations with Japan and had a three hour-long talk with Li in Illinois on Feb. 19.

Commenting on the 17 south Koreans' kidnapping by the "KCIA" from West Germany to south Korea in the summer of 1967, he mentioned the name of a famous south Korean composer Yun I-Sang, one of those who were abducted and said that he was forcibly taken to Hamburg Airport to board a Japan Air Line plane. The composer had neither his passport or a boarding card with him at that time.

Such a case was unthinkable, he said and continued: the "KCIA" and Japan Air Lines seem to have had mutual "understanding". Otherwise, he said, under some "understanding" between the "KCIA" and the Japanese Government, Japan Air Lines must have received some "instruction" from the Japanese Government.

The abduction mentioned by Li Jae Hyon was committed by the "KCIA" in June, 1967 in West Germany. A total of 17 south Korean people including students, scholars, cultured men, etc., were kidnapped and taken to Seoul. Yun I-Sang, famous composer, who had been living in Berlin, was forcibly taken to Seoul on charge of "violation" of the "anti-communist law" and the "national security law."

Over 50 south Koreans who were in Europe, were also taken to south Korea by the "KCIA" about that time.

Yun I-Sang disclosed "KCIA's" manoeuvres and the truth about the 17 south Koreans kidnapping from West Germany, in his speech at the Emergency International Conference on Korea held in Tokyo, last August.

Excerpts from his speech follow:

On June 17th at 7 in the morning, when I was sleeping at home in West Berlin, I received a telephone call from a man who called himself a secretary to "president" Park, and said that there was a special message to me from the "president". He asked me to come to a hotel in West Berlin. At that time, I was planning to travel around the country to give a series of concerts, so I refused at first. But he insisted that I come to pick up the special message of the "president", and so reluctantly I hurried to the hotel.

When I arrived at the hotel, there were three men sitting there, who called themselves secretaries to the "president" or emissaries of the "president." They gave me a letter from a friend of mine called Choi Dok Shin living in West Germany.

My friend said in his letter that he had to leave West Germany and wanted to see me before he left. Then, I was taken to Bonn. But I did not see my friend for two days and I was cut off from the outside world, put in a dark closet for about two days. Then I thought that was the beginning of the type of psychological torture that they wanted to put me to. I was then put in a car by the three men. I was in a half-conscious state. We rode along a highway to Hamburg. All this time I had no chance to contact anybody. We rode through a special entrance into the airport where a Japan Air Line plane was waiting. Of course, there were no other passengers aboard the plane. I was met by a responsible Japanese who called himself chief of JAL's Hamburg Office. They treated me well, but anyway this was the beginning of my long terrible trip into the darkness.

When the JAL jetplane landed on Haneda Airport in Tokyo, I was able to enter Japan without being investigated or going through the customs. I was given a free pass, so to speak, directly to Seoul. Of course, I did not know why I had to be in JAL plane, nor did I know why the customs people at Haneda Airport did not want to check me. I did not want to insult anybody here but I believed that it was fairly closely tied up with the Korean-Japan talks which were continuing at the same time.

Relations between Korea and Japan were in a critical state, and I'm sure that the fact that I was put in a JAL plane and that I entered Japan in this way, was at ominious significance....

...I found that over 150 Koreans had been whisked away from West Germany, England, Holland, France and the U.S. Many of 150 victims of kidnapping were picked at random, and there was no reason why they should have been kidnapped. So the Park "regime" released those in whom they were not interested. Then, they screened 150 until 17 persons were left. They were tried. They were very active abroad. In addition, people who had studied abroad, some famous leaders and well-known professors were also tried in Korea.

Reunification Forum (5)

No Reason for U.S. Troops' Stay in S. Korea

Senator George McGovern spoke in the United States Senate on September 15, 1976. His speech can be summed up as follows:

"Our troops' presence should not be the cause of its own perpetuation. We have seen such twisted logic before, in the Nixon pretense that we kept fighting in Vietnam to free our prisoners of war, when in fact the war only added to their numbers. They could only be released in peace, not while the war continued.

The relevant question relative to Korea is whether our troops should be there, and, beyond that, whether the premises which have inspired and shaped our relationship with south Korea still remain valid after more than a quarter-century."

U. S. Occupation Unjustifiable

It is 32 years since the U.S. troops began to occupy south Korea. The U.S. claimed that its troops were stationed in south Korea in order to disarm the defeated Japanese imperialist troops. After the disarmament of the Japanese imperialists, the U.S. insisted that its armed occupation was designed to defend freedom and democracy from aggression from the north. Today, it is clamouring that its troops must be present in south Korea as a deterrent to war in order to maintain the equilibrium.

This is apparently nothing but an excuse for justifying the U.S. armed occupation of south Korea. As McGovern said, today there is no reason for justifying the U.S. troops' presence in south Korea.

The Japanese imperialist troops were disarmed by the Korean people themselves, not by the U.S. armed forces.

The U.S. troops were still in Okinawa, Japan, on August 15, 1945, when Japan suffered a debacle in World War II. They landed on Inchon 10 days after Japan's unconditional surrender and some of them reached Seoul on September 9.

On August 15, 1945, the preparatory committee for Korea's independence was inaugurated and the people's committees were formed two days ago throughout Korea. In the meantime, the Korean people disarmed the Japanese imperialists and maintained law and order in the Korean Peninsula with their own strength after Japan's surrender.

This means that the U.S. had purposes other than the disarmament of the Japanese imperialists in landing on south Korea.

The U.S. is plotting to mislead the public by saying that its troops remian in south Korea for the sake of defending freedom and democracy there. Right after its landing there, the U.S. ordered disbanded the people's committees embodying the will of the entire Korean people, with a view to suppressing freedom and democracy. The U.S. made Syngman Rhee form a "transitional government" and a "separate south Korean regime." Syngman Rhee was a notorious tyrant. Syngman Rhee was finally ousted from south Korea by the people themselves.

No sooner had Pak Jung Hi seized power than he began frantically cracking down on freedom and democracy. Today, south Korea is reduced to a dark land where there is no freedom or democracy. Pak Jung Hi has established the "yushin" system with the backing of the U.S. imperialists, a fascistic system which has no parallel in barbarity in the world.

Self-Righteous "Status Quo Policy" Of Big Powers

At first the U.S. meant the Soviet Union or China by "the north" in the phrase "threat of southward invasion from the north." Outwardly the U.S. had to be later on good terms with the Soviet Union and China because of its "detente" policy, so that it began to equate "the north" with Pyongyang before people were aware of it.

In a word, the "detente policy" expresses the self-righteous intention of the big powers to maintain the equilibrium of forces between them because more vigorous national salvation struggles are currently being waged in many countries. The suppressed peoples don't want to sacrifice their interests in order to maintain the equilibrium of forces for the big powers.

The Korean people cannot permit the big powers to perpetuate the division of Korea with the Military Demarcation Line as the border, on the pretense of maintaining "status quo."

In order to justify its troops' stay in south Korea, the U.S. calls it a "deterrent to war."

Today there are a 650,000-strong national army along with 42,000 U.S. troops in south Korea. Why are the U.S. armed forces and not the south Korean puppet armed forces a deterrent to war? The "deterrent" advocates argue that the second U.S. infantry division in south Korea are as good as a few divisions of puppet armed forces. This is contradictory to what Pak Jung Hi loudly call the superiority of south Korean armed forces. The word "deterrent" is a contradiction and a lie, as it is interpreted freely to suit the policy needs of the U.S. and Pak Jung Hi.

The U.S. troops are not a deterrent to war in Korea, but they increase the danger of war provocation. By stationing its troops there, the U.S. aims primarily to take hold of south Korea for ever as a base for its armed invasion of the Asian Continent.

433 Packed Viscera Exported to US in 9 Months

The US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi-puppet clique killed a large number of south Korean people with terrible germs and exported their "internal organs" to the US via Japan. (See related story in the Feb. 2, 1977 issue of The People's Korea)

When and to what extent diabolic crime was committed by the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppets have recently been made clear.

The mass export of livers and kidneys by the US imperialists and the Pak puppets was started in November, 1975 and continued by the end of last year when hemorrhagic epidemic fever broke out explosively in south Korea.

In November, 1975—one month after the US imperialists conducted a large-scale bacteriological weapon test with the use of a new etiological agent—a high incidence of malignant hemorrhagic epidemic fever was reported among the south Korean people.

This objectively implies that the US imperialists dissected the internal organs of the south Korean people in order to study the result of the livingbody test.

The hemorrhagic epidemic fever has affected a large number of people, and many children became unable to walk, their limbs paralysed suddenly, and many strong young adults died, vomiting blood.

In proportion to the spread of the hemorrhagic epidemic fever, the number of boxes packed with livers and kidneys were transported to the US.

The packages of livers and kidneys each weighed 4kg.

A total of 433 packages containing livers and kidneys of south Korean people were carried from Seoul to the US via Tokyo over 130 times from November, 1975 through July, 1976.

During the period from May to June, 1975, these packages were frequently transported—in June 17 times, 68 packages, totalling 262kg, and in July 18 times, 53 packages, 212kg.

It was during this period that the incidence of hemorrhagic epidemic fever reached the highest level in south Korea.

A human liver weighs about 1,200g and a kidney 250g. From this one may calculate the number of livers and kidneys contained in a package.

A total of 433 packages are believed to have been carried to the US. So, the livers and kidneys of over 1,000 south Korean people were dissected.

The "Flow Laboratory INC," located in Maryland, where the livers and kidneys of south Korean people were sent, wears the mask of non-governmental organisation.

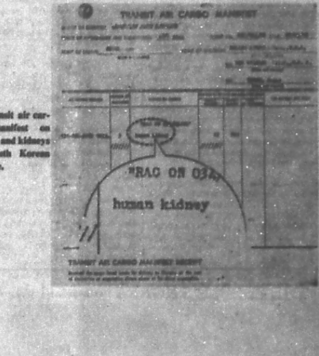
But, as a matter of fact, the organization has business with the Headquarters of the Institute of Bacteriological Warfare of the US Army and is earning large profits.

The internal organs-packed boxes were transported by non-governmental plane not by the US army plane. It is because the effect of liver and kidneys of man are limited within 48-72 hours.

In other words, it is impossible to secretly transport the internal organ by war plane every time. So the internal organs-packed boxes are carried by commercial planes for the US leaving Haneda for several times in a day.

Internal Organs Transported to US from S. Korea

	number of freights	number of packages	weight
Nov. 1975	17	61	248
Dec.	13	47	188
Jan. 1976	12	53	212
Feb.	15	46	184
Mar.	18	54	216
Apr.	17	40	160
May	18	53	212
Jun.	17	68	272
Jul.	3	11	44
total	130	433	1,736kg


TRANSIT AIR CARGO MANIFEST
"RAC ON 034
human kidney

Transit air cargo manifest on livers and kidneys of south Korean people.

Kim Ji Ha's Final Statement

Kim Ji Ha, a south Korean dissident poet, was sentenced on December 11 to prison term of 7 years and the same period of "suspension of civil rights." found guilty of the charge of being a "communist", because he had said that the case of "People's Revolutionary Party" was a fabrication.

He made a final statement at the 13th hearing held on December 23. His statement reads in part:

……

As I have said repeatedly, my idea is not matured or put into good order enough to be given a name. But, if I dare to name it, I would like to call it the idea of reunification. My idea belongs to a world of friendship and unification, which are to be achieved by exposing contradictions themselves and by overcoming them in a correct way.

And I now see a vision of unification, far more distinct as ever before. This idea of reunification was primarily born from my own experience gained from my intercourse with people and from my own life as a poet and my religious belief. I was convinced of this idea of mine as I followed the traces of groping in the works of our contemporary intellectuals, men of letters and scholars of this country. I believe that this vision of mine is not fortuitous, and that the idea of reunification I pursue is the demand of our generation and of our nation.

The historic, national task that now confronts us is the reunification of our country. I am convinced that the reunification of our country should not merely mean reunification of the north and the south, but a genuine national reunification, and this is a decisive ground to support the idea of reunification I dream of. Actually, reunification is the only way for survival of our nation and for attaining a genuine world of friendship, by overcoming all form of tyranny within and without. And, reunification will never be achieved by any temporizing manoeuvres or by force. In order to achieve it, a completely new idea, a completely new spirit and the appearance of new, fully developed human being are required. This is the reason why I cry with all my strength for reunification in this court.

The practical task that confronts us in realizing the idea of reunification is to carry out a national democratic revolution in this country. I already explained in detail the character of this national democratic revolution, and stated that the objects of the revolution are the corrupt dictatorial power, capitalist exploiters and the present regime which is a minion of the outside neo-colonialist forces.

It is an extremely hard task to overthrow the Pak regime which now seizes power, holds under its control all the organizations in this country, has amassed enormous funds and riches by collabroating with comprador capitalists, and is given every possible support by the neo-colonialists. The Pak regime deceives and controls the people not only by resorting to terror but also by using every possible new technique, information and so on.

On arriving at an airport, those who return to this country from Europe or America with a degree of professor or doctor, go to the Blue House, and rack their brains to bleed the people white. In these circumstances, what can I, a poor poet, do? It is not too much to say, under the severe suppression by the present regime, there are, in reality, few individuals or organizations that can achieve the national revolution we hope for.

In this country, however, there are people who would never yield to the present regime, however harshly it may suppress them. They put up stronger resistance, as the whippings by the present regime sound hysteric. In short, they are people living at the bottom of society—men who scrape a living day by day, thiefs, prostitutes and beggars—who crowd together in towns exhausted, having lost even their livelihoods in the country, and are unable to get jobs there. I used the words "lumpen proletariat" in order to refute the prosecutors' absurd argument that I support a communist revolution, and to give my idea some social scientific relevance.

With no plot can the present government divert the deep-seated grudge of those who live in the depths of society. Their grudge deepens and the time of explosion of their pent-up indignation draws all the nearer, because the government suppresses them severely. And I understand that we will see this explosion before long. How can I, as an intellectual and a religionist, do nothing, seeing this development? A dreadful thing will surely happen, when the deep-seated grudge of the people is transformed into wild violence.

The division of our country that has continued for more than a generation is symbolic of all the divisions and contradictions which dominate our lives today, and, at the same time, is the biggest cause that foments and preserves those other contradictions.

As brought to light already long ago, it was a deception intended to lengthen its power that the Pak regime promoted the north-south dialogue, as if it had desired national reunification. Today the government is openly plotting to perpetuate the division. The Pak regime is the very obstacle to national reunification and is a minion of the neo-colonialist forces which scheme for permanent division of the Korean nation.

In order to achieve national reunification, we should, first of all, expose this fact. We should bring this fact to light.

It may be quite natural for the Pak regime to try to dampen these efforts of ours by imprisonment and execution. Therefore, I even think that as long as the Pak regime is maintained, the way to national reunification is the way to the Sodae-mun prison. At least, I myself attach significance to my jail life in the past three years, believing that the way to reunification is my only way.

I believe that a national democratic revolution will break out in south Korea first, which will pull down the dictatorial regime.

Kim Ji Ha

I am convinced that the day will surely come when the dictatorial regime will collapse, when freedom of the press, publication and of association will be restored, and when all the youths now in jail will be released after the anti-communist law is abolished.

Politicians, revolutionaries, intellectuals and scholars are required to make efforts for the sake of national reunification.

As to the prosecutors' groundless and unjustifiable charges against me, I have repeatedly refuted them in detail. I am of course innocent. I, however, do not care whether I will be released or not. It is true that I was greatly troubled if I will be released on parole or liberated. But, I am now completely free from these worries. Now, I am happy and my mind is peaceful. I wish the judge will make a decision for the sake of truth, not for my sake.

Lastly, let me add a few words to my statement. I feel deeply sorry for those persons who were involved in the case of People's Revolutionary Party. Personages imprisoned in connection with the case must be released at once, although the executions can not be undone. Our case is a little different from theirs, because we did our act with conviction and were prepared for penalties however severe they may be. How deep was the grudge of those who were executed, and how deep is the grudge of others who are now in jail on fabricated charges? Those who neglected efforts to save those executed or suffering in jail for the sake of their own safety can not be exculpated from the crime of conspiracy with the Pak regime.

In conclusion, availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to extend my heartfelt gratitude to Rev. Ham Se Ung, Rev. Shin Hyong Bong, Mr Kim Dae Jung and other personages who staged a hunger strike in jail, for their warm support for me. And I sincerely wish that the present regime will release many students and young men who are now in prison because of their support for me and for my Declaration of Conscience.

"Revitalized System" Must Be Abolished

The "revitalised system," a hideous fascist repressive system, must be abolished.

So stressed Rodong Sinmun (organ of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea) February 17 in an article dealing with the mounting struggle of the people in south Korea against the military fascist dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and for the democratization of society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The article noted that at the murderous court of south Korea the publishers of "the declaration for democracy and national salvation" held high the banner of anti-fascism and democracy, calling for the abolition of the "revitalised constitution" and the overthrow of the "revitalised dictatorship," and pungently denounced the crimes of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, turning the murderous trial into a tribunal for passing a judgement upon the scoundrels.

The article said:

This is the justifiable resentment and resistance of the south Korean people who have clearly seen through the criminal nature of the "revitalised system" in their actual life and a logical result of the fascist "revitalised" dictatorship the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique set up at the point of the bayonet through the so-called "October revitalisation."

The article went on: Pak Jung Hi the puppet, seeing the colonial military fascist ruling system in the grip of a crisis in face of the massive advance of the people desirous of reunification, staged a masquerade called the "October revitalisation" for long-term office, seized all powers in south Korea, arbitrarily revised the "constitution" and emerged as a truculent fascist dictator depriving the people of their property and lives at will.

Having thoroughly covered the whole area of south Korea with the army, police, intelligence and special agent networks to ruthlessly suppress the south Korean people opposed to his treacherous acts and manoeuvres to stay in power indefinitely, Pak Jung Hi the traitor has trumped up or retrogressively revised more than 3,000 draconic laws since the "October revitalisation."

Noting that under these fascist evil laws the puppet clique arrested, imprisoned, penalized and murdered a countless number of democratic personages of different strata, youths and students and people in south Korea, the article continued:

Trampling underfoot even the elementary norms of democracy, they seal up all activities of the political opponents by dint of power and money, indiscriminately arrest and barbarously torture even "leaders" of opposition parties and "national assembly members" whom they dislike and force submission upon them.

The puppet clique sent secret agents abroad to spirit away a political figure in exile, arrested and brought him before the murderous court. This naked international gangsterism well shows how vicious they are in getting rid of the political opposition forces.

Further, Pak Jung Hi the rascal issued "emergency decrees" one after another and resorted to the unheard-of military fascist outrage of mobilizing heavily armed puppet troops, armored cars and tanks for the suppression of campus and directs the spearhead of suppression to putting down the people's discourse on reunification at the point of the bayonet.

The article noted that since they trumped up the "revitalised system" the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, frantically crying for "anti-communism" and "prevail-over-communism," have incited north-south confrontation and maliciously sought the permanent split of the nation and mobilized all the human and material resources of south Korea to accelerate war preparations.

The article further said:

All these facts eloquently prove that the "revitalised system" is the most hideous one-man dictatorial system set up by Pak Jung Hi the puppet through the fascist masquerade of the "October revitalisation" to "legalize" his stay in power for an indefinite period and seize unlimited power, a system for intensifying the fascist suppression of the south Korean people, an undisguised system of national split for perpetuating the division and an anti-national war system for realizing the wild dream of "unification by prevailing over communism."

The south Korean people who have clearly realized the vicious nature of the "revitalised system" will not overlook the fascist suppression and the nation-splitting machinations intensified by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique under the signboard of "revitalisation" but will definitely put an end to their shameless colonial fascist rule. (KCNA)

EDITORIAL

58th Anniversary of March 1 Movement

The March 1, 1919, Popular Uprising was a nationwide struggle as launched by the Korean people against the then Japanese imperialist rulers in their fatherland and for the freedom and independence of the country.

A large-scale anti-Japanese demonstration was staged in Seoul on March 1, 58 years ago, kicking off the historic resistance which spread to every nook and corner of Korea and caused a chain reaction in Korean communities overseas.

The struggle came as an unprecedented shock to the Japanese who found their colonial rule rocked to its foundations because it persisted despite the sanguinary repression and the subsequent sacrifices.

Commenting on the March 1 struggle, President Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"Through the March 1 Movement our Korean people demonstrated to the world humanity that they were not only alive but unwilling to become stateless and full of the resolve to win the battle for freedom and independence."

The March 1 struggle ended in a failure but had profound historical implications.

The Korean people learned a crucial lesson: only when it is organized and led by an outstanding leader and a revolutionary Party, the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle for national liberation can afford to win ultimate victory; it is essential for the local forces to play a decisive role in the struggle; and violence should be responded to in kind.

The correct application of the lesson produced the 15-year anti-Japanese armed struggle which successfully restored the fatherland to the Korean people—the independence which the March 1 struggle failed to achieve.

Under the wise command of President Kim Il Sung, the Korean Communists realized from the anti-Japanese armed struggle that the Korean people themselves were in control of their own destiny and capable of charting it on their own.

The impact of the March 1 struggle were keenly felt in other parts of Asia and the world. It became a source of boundless inspiration to those who were kept in slavery.

The patriotic revolutionary spirit of the March 1 fighters remains eternal in the hearts of the Korean people and all the more so because the cause of national liberation is yet to be accomplished in south Korea, an inseparable part of Korea.

The south Korean people at large are today in a miserable plight as a result of the harsh oppression and exploitation and in particular of the division of the country. The U.S. is an occupying power in the southern half divided artificially from the northern half along the 38th Parallel.

The south Korean patriots and democrats have been and are fighting an undaunted struggle for democracy and reunification, in defiance of the draconic suppressive measures.

A case in point was the March 1 "Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation" read out by leading democratic personalities like Kim Dae Jung, Yun Bo Son and Ham Sok Hon. The manifesto demanded that democracy should be restored in south Korea and that Pak Jung Hi should resign at once.

A new element is emerging on the Korean scene: new U.S. president Carter's pledge to withdraw GI's and nuclear arms from south Korea and concern over the denial of human rights by the Pak Jung Hi junta.

An all-out effort is, however, being made by Seoul to neutralize the move of Carter and perpetuate the division of Korea, with the active backing from the Japanese militarist forces.

A particular mention should be made of the fact that the Japanese militarists are unhesitatingly supporting the Pak Jung Hi junta which even the Americans are reluctant to voice open support to. Tokyo is now plotting to link U.S., south Korea and Japan with a military alliance.

Recently, over 100 south Korean legislators on the payroll of the KCIA came to Tokyo to confirm the close union between the Seoul puppets and the Japanese militarists. The new Japanese premier Fukuda is reportedly planning to use the forthcoming meeting with U.S. president Carter to oppose the projected GI pullout from south Korea.

The Carter Administration should be advised not to heed the Japanese and south Korean objection to its withdrawal plan and enter neogtiations with the DPRK Government to conclude a peace agreement. Its due consideration should be paid to the reasonable proposal made from the political parties and public bodies in its Jan. 25 joint conference, a fair approach to the solution of the Korean question of peace and reunification.

Suppression of Opposition Figures

Chong Su Il, a former leading member of the opposition "Unification Social Party"; Ryu Kun Su, former editor-in-chief of south Korean newspaper "Taegu-Ilbo" and other 8 democrats were arrested on February 22 on charges of "spreading groundless rumors" harmful to "national security," according to a report from Seoul.

The puppet police director announced the arrests of them at a press conference held on February 22 and asserted in his statement made there that anyone who spread "false rumors" would be severely punished. But he did not say what rumors they had spread.

It has been rumored in south Korea that a special statement will be issued by the "government" for the purpose of intensifying the "control."

The police director's statement is regarded as something like a forestalling to check anti-"government" struggles which will be possibly triggered by the 1st anniversary of the publication of the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" issued on March 1 last year.

The arrested could be imprisoned for a minimum of one year under Pak Jung Hi's "emergency decree No.9" which bans dissident acts as well as the spreading of rumors.

On the other hand, Chon Tae Ryol, director of the propaganda bureau of the opposition "Democratic Unification Party" (DUP), on February 21 was taken to the police from his house by seven policemen on charges of violation of the "law for the establishment of the national reserve force", according to a report from Seoul. He had refused a call-up for military training that the Pak Jung Hi junta obliged the south Korean people to receive.

According to "DUP" sources, the "government" has repeatedly put pressure upon him, who is in charge of the party's organ, in order to make him soften the party's criticism of the "government."

The party issued a statement saying that it is part of the suppressive measures against opposition parties that the "government" took him to the police, and demanding that he should be released at once.

In protest against his arrest, 30 members of the party gathered at the party's headquarters on the evening of that day and were staging a sit-in struggle there on February 22.

Eight close associates of Kim Dae Jung were on February 16 sentenced to penal servitude up to four years by the puppet Seoul district court on charges of violation of "emergency measure No. 9," according to a report from Seoul. Among them were Kwon Ro Gap, former secretary of Kim Dae Jung, and Ham Yun Sik, former body-guard of him. They were arrested in August last year on the charge of spreading "false rumors."

The Japaniese newspaper "Mainichi Shinbun" reported several pastors and evangelists drew heavy panalties simply because they had read the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" made public by Seoul students in December last year.

Prayer Meeting Held for Detainees

A prayer meeting for those detained in connection with the "Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation" was held on the evening of February 21 at the Myongdong Cathedral, with about 600 persons attending, including the wife of Kim Dae Jung who is former "presidential candidate", according to a report from Seoul.

At the meeting, a statement was read out, which pledged that they would continue to hold in future such meetings to pray for the dissident poet Kim Ji Ha, and those detained in connection with the March 1 manifesto.

According to persons attending the meeting, the wife of Yun Bo Son who is former "president" and the mother of Kim Ji Ha were prevented from attending the meeting by some people who has taken them back to their houses before they reached the meeting place.

Many Die of Numbing Cold

Ill-clad and hunger-stricken people are frozen to death in south Korea due to the anti-popular crimes of the Pak Jung Hi junta, according to reports.

A few days ago a man of about 40 was found frozen to death in a road in Soun-dong, north district, Inchon of Kyonggi Province.

A few days earlier, an inhabitant named Li Won Gu who had been going hungry died of cold in Naebuk-myon, Poun county, North Chungchong Province. On the same day deaths from cold were reported in Songdong district of Seoul and in Chunhung-dong, Kwangju city of South Cholla Province.

An inhabitant named Pak Gil Dong in Maewol-ri, Hwawon-myon, Haenam county of South Cholla Province, and a youth named Yun Sang Yon in Changchon-ri, Masan-myon of the same county, perished from hunger and cold on their way home from work late at night some time ago.

Earlier a young man was found dead from cold under a bridge in Chongok-ri, Chinsong-myon, Chinyang county, South Kyongsang Province.

Poor people were frozen to death in Yongdungpo district of Seoul, Chechon county of North Chungchong Province and various other parts, too.

Such tragic deaths are a product of the vicious colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the crimes of the Pak Jung Hi junta engrossed in the extortion of the people.

South Korean puppet army troops stand guard in front of Korea University in Seoul, following Pak Jung Hi's order to close the school to prevent further protest action. (April 8, 1975)

Widespread Wage-Hike Struggle in S. Korea

The south Korean workers are fighting against the exploitation by the Pak Jung Hi junta and the employers in league with them and in demand of wage hike and payment of the wages in arrears.

Their struggle has been going on all over south Korea from the beginning of the year with a high degree of organisation.

More than 100,000 workers in the field of fibre industry in various areas rose in a fight all at once on January 27. They persist in their struggle to push their demand for an increase of 58.9 per cent in their wages.

On January 28 the workers of the chemical industry throughout south Korea rose in a fight against the harsh exploitation by the employers and for a wage hike of 59.2 per cent. News of an undaunted struggle also came from the workers of the puppet agricultural association in Myongju county, south Korean Kangwon Province over 1,200 workers of the Pusan public fish market, drivers of sightseeing buses of Cheju and workers of other parts of south Korea.

The south Korean workers demonstrate their unyielding fighting spirit to have their livelihood secured through their struggle. Its examples are the struggle of the workers of the Taepyong Joint Fibre Company in Wondang-myon, Koyang county, Kyonggi Province, who thronged to the company building with a placard and waged a protest sit-down struggle and the struggle of the workers of the Sinil Industry in Songdong district, Seoul, who waged a stubborn sit-down strike against the employer in demand of the payment of the wages in arrears.

The workers of the Wonmi Fibre Industrial Company in Taejon, South Chungchong Province, the workers of the Hwasong Fibre Company in Chonan of the same province and the workers of three other fibre industrial companies in Chonan are demanding a 100 per cent, 28-43 per cent and 68 per cent wage hike respectively, according to a report.

The workers of Yuhwa Tongsang, Mabang Stock and one other fibre company in the province also put up a demand for a 60 per cent wage raise.

Patronized by the Pak Jung Hi junta, the owners of the fibre companies in the province have forced hard work upon the workers on starvation wages less than one-seventh of the minimum living cost. This predatory act has invited the unanimous opposition of the workers.

The south Korean workers are filled with the determination to win the right to live without fail by fighting against the harsh exploitation by the Pak Jung Hi junta and the employers.

Pak "Regime's" Anti-Popular Action

"Emergency Alert"

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique marked off the period from February 15 to 19 as a "period of emergency alert around the Lunar New Year" and instructed city and provincial police bureaux on Feb. 14 to take "measures for public peace," according to a report from Seoul.

In the instructions, the puppet clique ranted that "an intrusion of spies" and "manoeuvres of impure elements" are foreseen and cried that they should be "thoroughly ferreted out and controlled."

The "spy" and "impure element" are insulting labels customarily attached to the south Korean patriots and people by the Pak Jung Hi junta for justifying its own acts of suppression and murder.

The junta, feeling uneasiness, isolated from and rejected by the people, never let a chance pass by without declaring an "emergency alert" under every conceivable pretext. The aforesaid "emergency alert around the Lunar New Year" is part of this vile practice.

"Check-Up and Search"

The south Korean military junta seized with fear in face of the ever-growing anti-"government" actions of the people, rounded up and persecuted more than 3,500 guiltless people in south Korean Kangwon Province alone, in ten odd days of "control" from January 25 to February 5, according to a report from south Korea.

Bent on strangling the patriotic movement of the people against fascism and for democracy, the junta is these days kicking up such repressive row all over south Korea to crack down upon anyone who goes against the grain with it.

This repressive din got noisier when the junta strengthened "checkup and search" throughout south Korea after marking off what they call "control period" extending from February 6 to March 5.

"Civil Defence Training"

The south Korean military junta February 15 staged again a war exercise called "civil defence training" throughout south Korea, according to a report from Seoul.

At around 3 p.m. that day, the gangsters noisily sounded an "alarm for the exercise" and forced people including old folks, children and even sick people to "take shelter" against "air raids" at workshops and villages. The junta raised a hue and cry, driving out inhabitants to what they called "emergency rehabilitation" and "anti-fire work" in 75 areas of south Korea.

This is a military racket intended to back the false rumours of "threat of southward invasion" they are persistently spreading and justify the preparations for a war of aggression against the north.

Plot to Disunite Students' Fighting Ranks

The south Korean "government" plans to move high schools, colleges and universities in the heart of Seoul to the outskirts of the city south of the Han-gang river, according to a report.

This is aimed to remove the theatre of the students' struggle and disperse and disunite their fighting ranks.

It is also designed to prevent ordinary citizens discontent with the "government" from joining the anti-fascist struggle of students and thus eliminate the danger of it being developed into a large-scale united mass struggle.

The "government" has already moved Seoul University to the Kwanak district, south of the Han-gang river and are strengthening watch and suppression of it. But the anti-fascist struggle of Seoul University students, the solidarity struggle of the students of other universities and colleges supporting it and the support and encouragement of citizens of all walks of life are steadily gaining in strength.

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